

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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MEMORANDUM FOR PRS (In-House Publication)

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8 May 2003

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: AFRL-PR-ED-VG-2003-130
Jerry Boatz (AFRL/PRSP) et al., "First Principles Calculations of the Interaction of Nitro Compounds with the Al (111) Surface"

**DoD High Performance Computing Users Group Conf.
(Bellevue, WA, 9-13 June 2003) (Deadline = 09 June 2003)**

(Statement A)

First Principles Calculations of the Interaction of Nitro Compounds with the

Al (111) Surface

DoD UGC, 9-13 Jun 03
Bellevue, WA

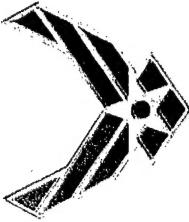


Jerry Boatz

Senior Research Chemist

Propulsion Directorate

Air Force Research Laboratory



Multiscale Simulations of High Energy Density Materials (MSoH) Challenge Project



Dan C. Sorescu*

Jerry Boatz**

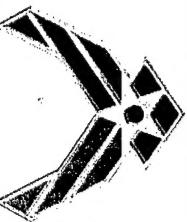
Donald L. Thompson***

* National Energy Technology Laboratory, Pittsburgh, PA 15236

** Air Force Research Laboratory, Edwards AFB, CA 93524

*** Oklahoma State University, Dept. of Chemistry, Stillwater, OK 74078

OUTLINE



1. Introduction

- Background on HEDM
- Payoffs

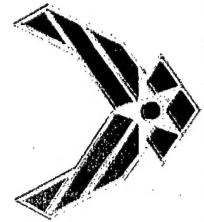
2. Theoretical Methods and benchmarks

- Plane-wave DFT
- Molecular Dynamics

3. Results

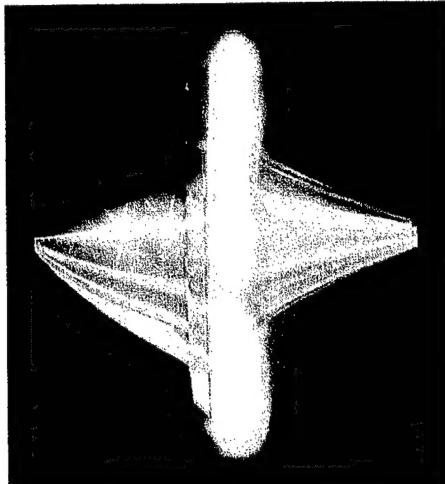
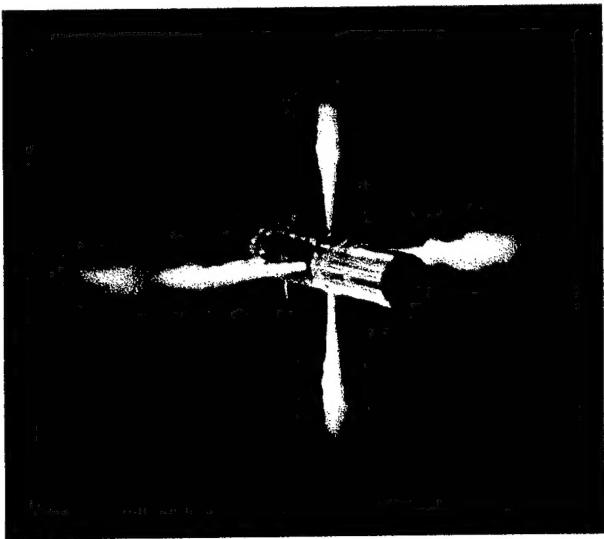
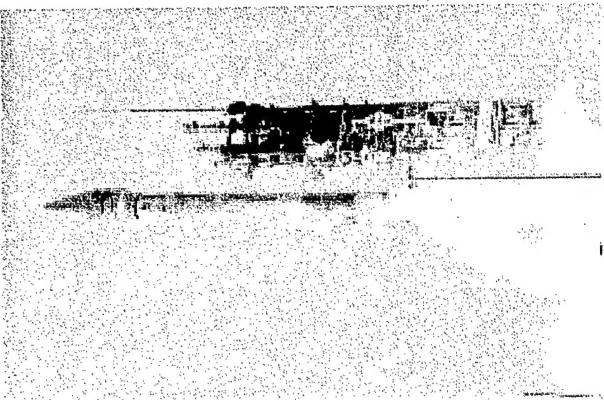
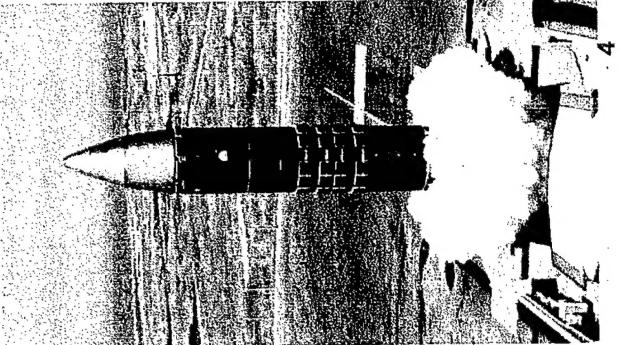
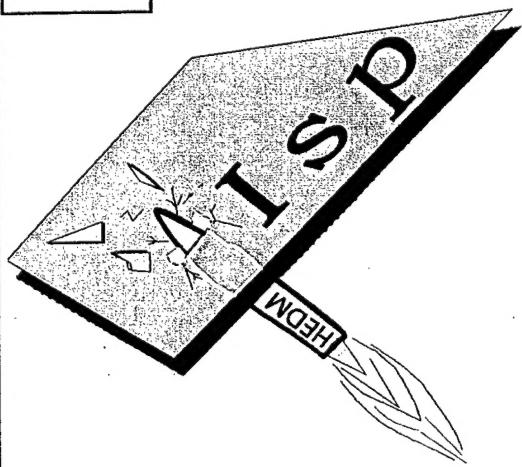
4. Summary

What We Are Trying To Do

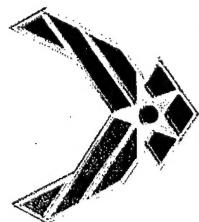


Identify, develop, and transition new propellants and advanced concepts for propulsion applications

- Hydrocarbon fuels for liquid boost
- Liquid & solid oxidizers for boost and upper stages
- Monopropellants for spacecraft and upper stages
- Laser lightcraft for microsatellite and other applications

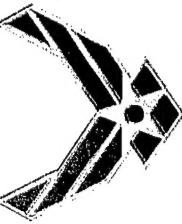


What Difference It Will Make



Vehicle Type	Baseline Vehicle	Propellant	Takeoff Mass (lb)	Payload Mass (lb)	Payload Mass (lb) With 10% Isp Increase
Two-stage ELV	Atlas II // Centaur D-1A	RP-1/LOX (Isp = 295 s) // LH2/LOX (Isp = 455 s)	360,000	12,500	15,600 (+25%)
SSTO RLV	Lockheed SSTO	LH2/LOX (Isp = 455 s)	1,900,000	40,000	68,000 (+70%)
Missile Defense Interceptor	Boost-Phase Interceptor	HTPB/AI/HMX (Isp = 270 s)	1,847	74	110 (+49%)

Our research is aimed at increasing propellant Isp by as much as 50%



How We Do What We Do

Propellant Discovery & Development

Employ a synergic blend of experimental, theoretical, and computational techniques derived from the disciplines of chemistry and physics

Experiments

Exploratory experiments

Develop new synthesis methods

Measure properties & compare with predictions

Optimize synthesis, devise test methods

Identify target compounds

Attempt synthesis on small scale

Characterize new materials

Scale up, formulate and test

Calculate stability and performance

Calculate synthesis or decomposition routes

Model spectral fingerprints

Theory & modeling



MSoH: Concept



Atomistic level understanding of condensed phase properties of energetic materials

- which factors influence the phase transitions (e.g., the melting point of energetic crystals?)
- what is the mechanism of phase stabilization in AN salts?
- how are the chemical properties of energetic materials influenced by chemisorption on metallic surfaces?

Technical tasks include

- a) Characterization of static, dynamic properties of AN, ADN salts
 - structural, thermodynamic, transport properties and phase transitions
- b) Investigation of KNO_3 -induced phase stabilization of ammonium nitrate (AN) salts
- c) Interactions between HEDM molecules and Al surfaces, nanoclusters.
 - how do surface/cluster interactions modify the chemical properties of HEDM?
 - RDX, HMX, FOX-7 (1,1-diamino-2,2-dinitroethylene)



MSoH Project Objectives

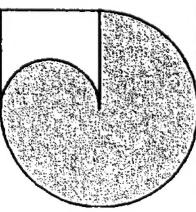
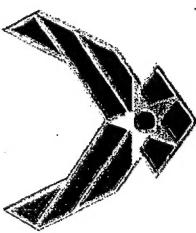
Objectives of the Current Computational Research Program

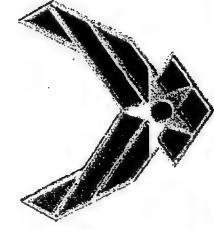
To identify the chemisorption mechanism
of various nitro compounds on Al surface.

Particular important goals:

- a) to clarify if dissociative chemisorption can take place;
- b) what type of species or radicals are formed on the surface.

Limitations: temperature effects are not considered in the present set of calculations.





Computational Method :

Ab Initio Total Energy Calculations

- Theoretical approach: spin polarized DFT with GGA and pseudopotential method.

- The occupied electronic orbitals are expanded in a plane-wave basis $\Psi_i(r) = \sum_G c_{iG} \exp(iGr)$

$$\text{with reciprocal lattice vectors } G \text{ limited by } \frac{\hbar^2 G^2}{2m} < E_{cut}, \text{ Ecut: 395 eV}$$

Exchange-Correlation Functionals: PW91

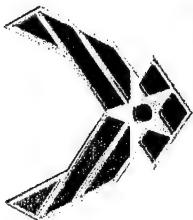
- Pseudopotentials: Ultralsoft Vanderbilt-type

- K-point sampling: Monkhorst-Pack Special K-pts

- Electron Smearing Near Fermi Level with Extrap.to T=0
VASP: Methfessel-Paxton Function, 0.2 eV min. width.

VASP: “Vienna Ab Initio Simulation Package”,
J. Hafner, G. Kresse et al., Univ. of Vienna



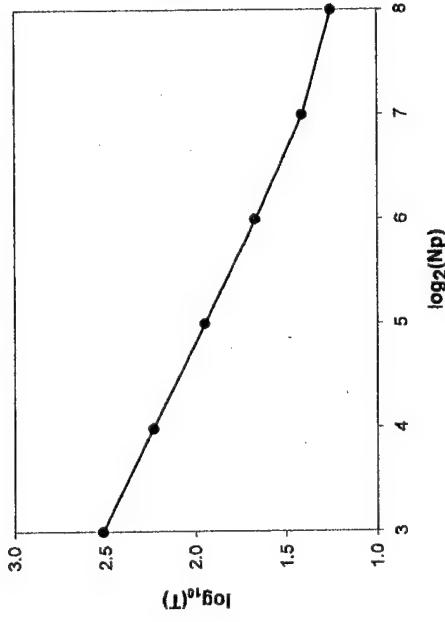


MSoH: Scalable CCM Software



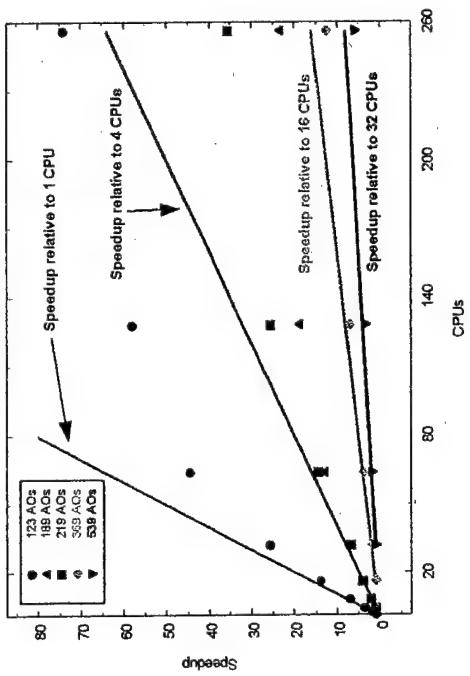
DL_POLY_2.0

Run on Cray T3E



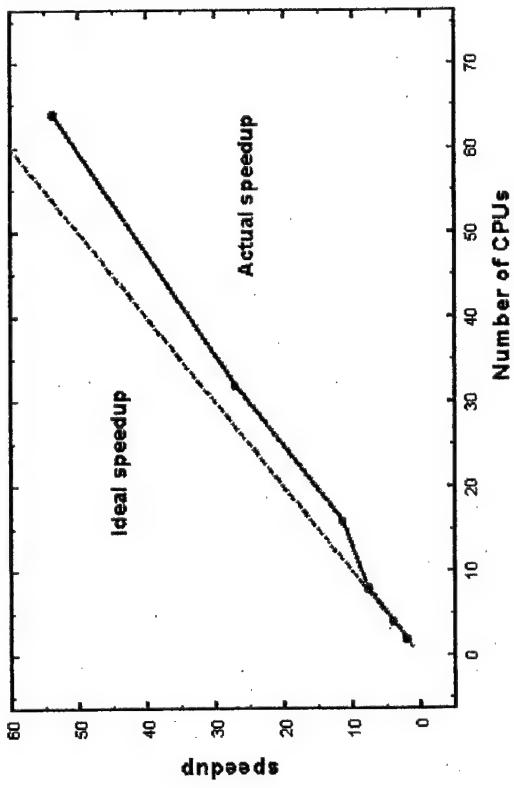
GAMESS

MP2 Gradient Scalability Test
Silicene molecule, Si(C₆H₅)₂



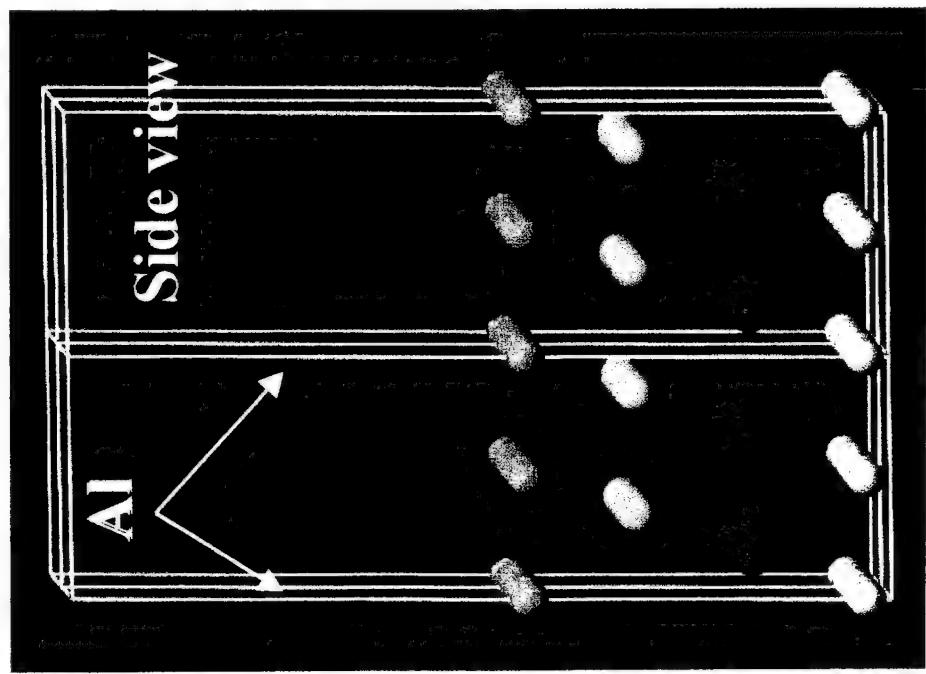
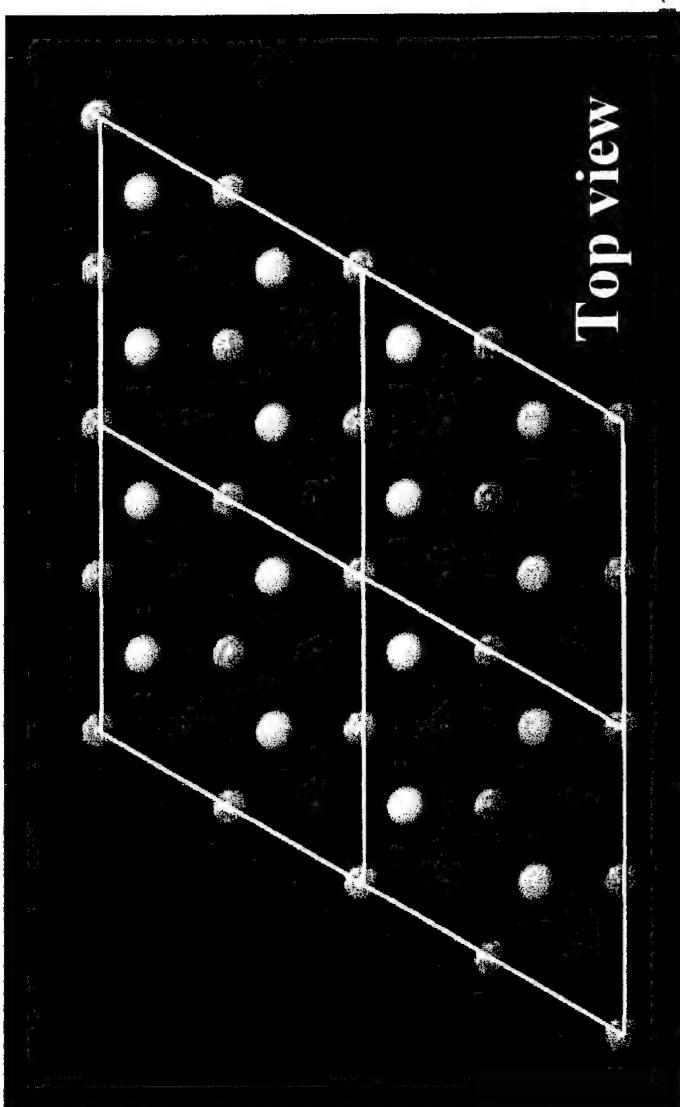
CASTEP

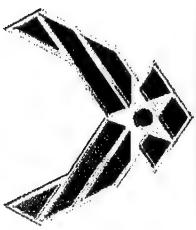
Run on SGI O3K



Al(111) Slab Model

Al(111)- (3x3) surface units
slab model with 4 layers
(36 Al atoms), 3D periodic
boundary conditions

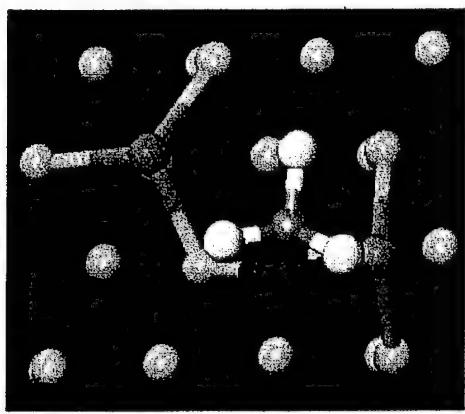
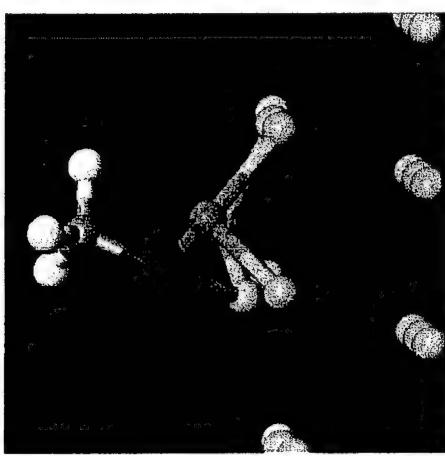
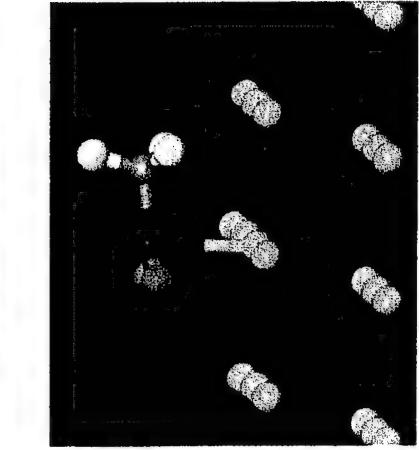
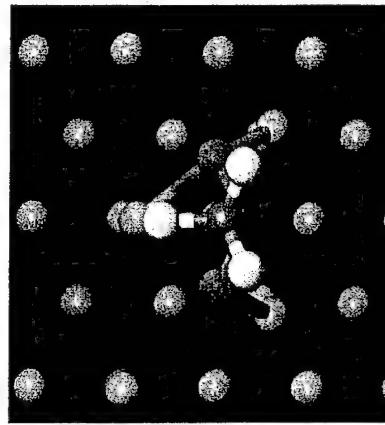
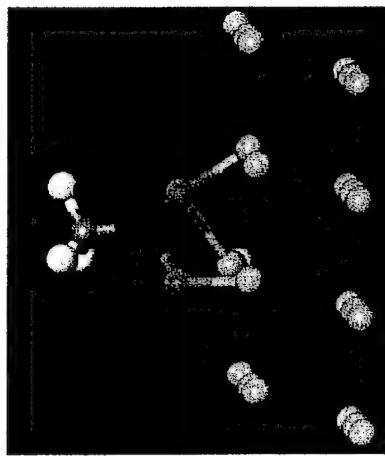
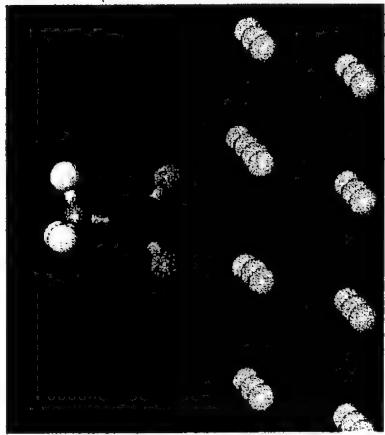




Chemisorption of Nitromethane on Al(III)

Initial configuration

Optimized configuration
top view

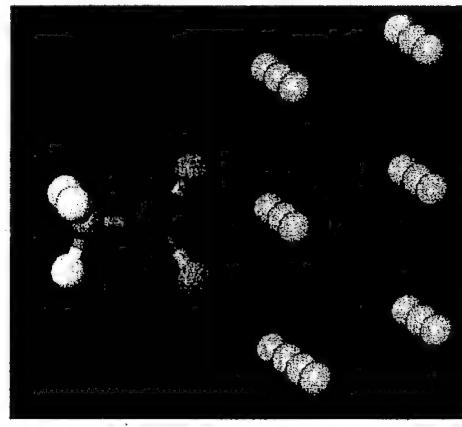


Formation of strong Al-O bonds; deformations of NM molecule

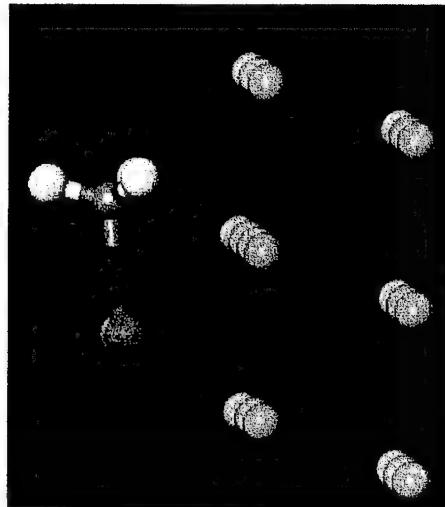
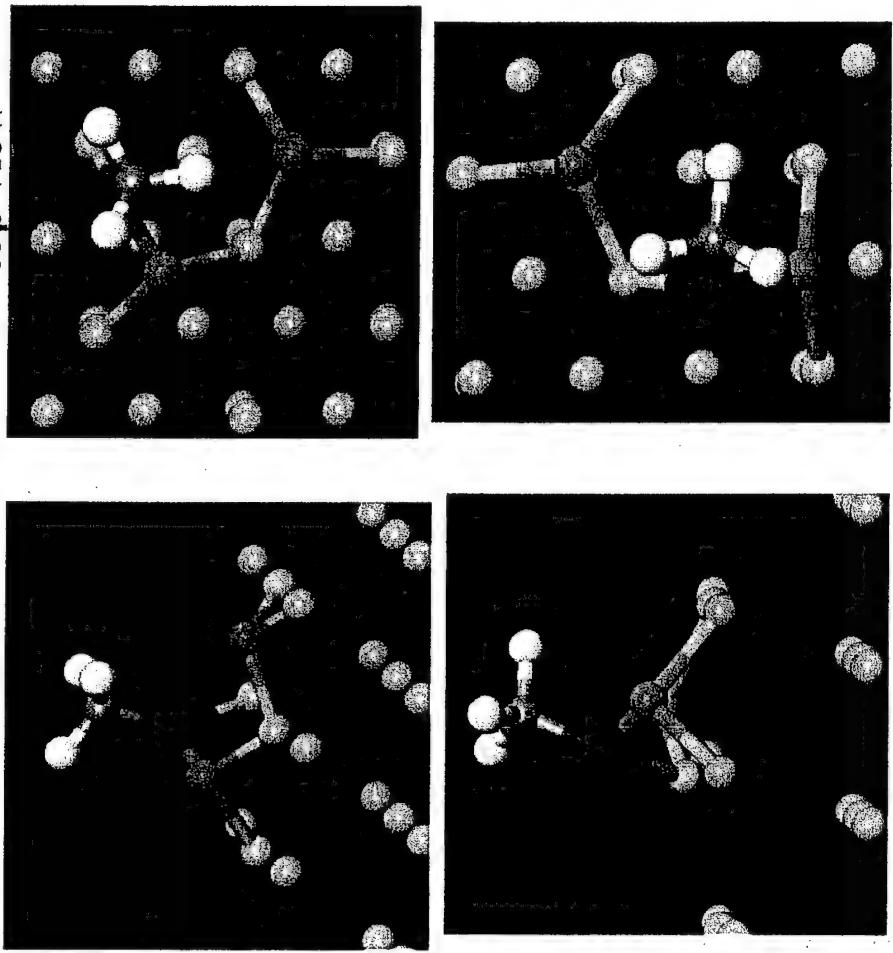


Dissociative Chemisorption of Nitromethane

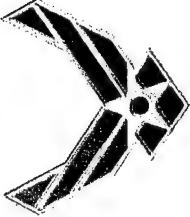
Initial configuration



Optimized configuration
top view
side view

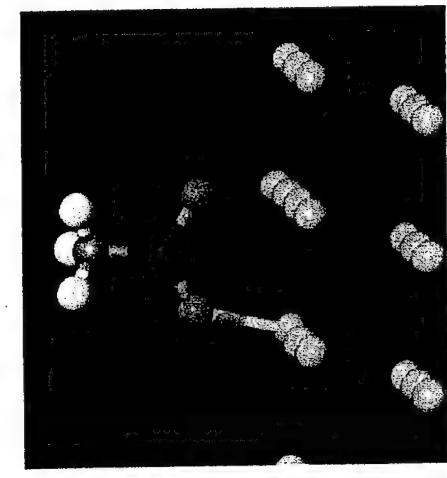


* Dissociation of one O atom, oxidation of Al surface atoms.

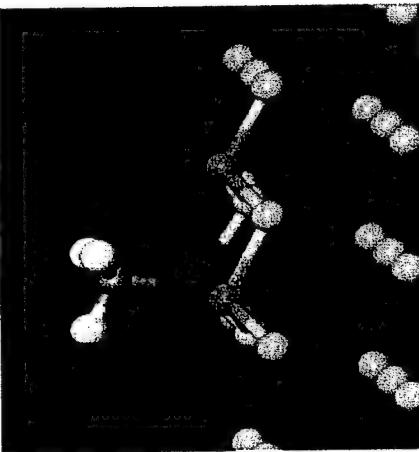


Dissociative Chemisorption of Nitromethane

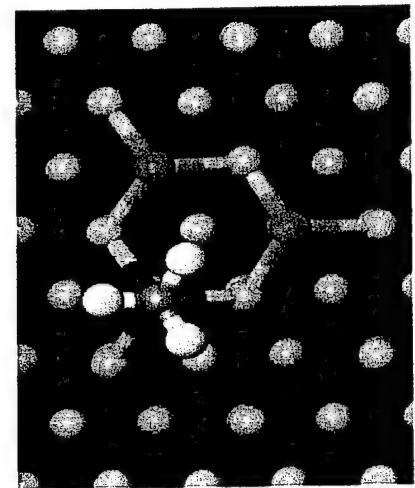
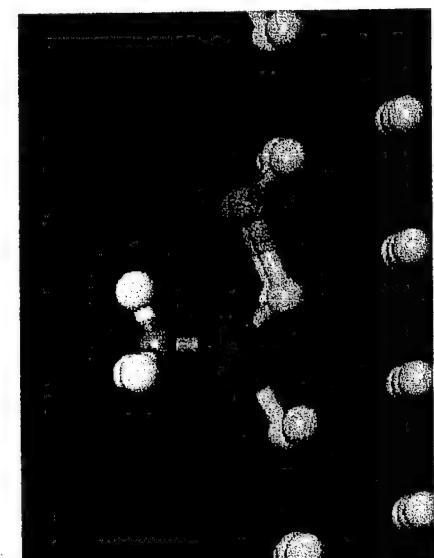
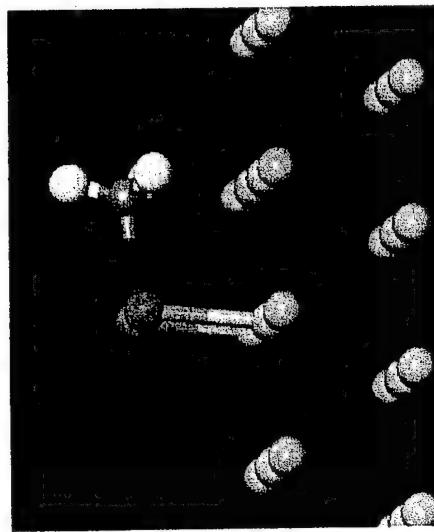
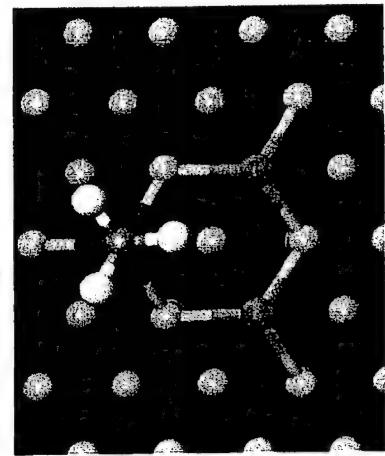
Initial configuration



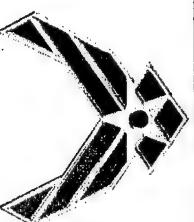
Optimized configuration
side view



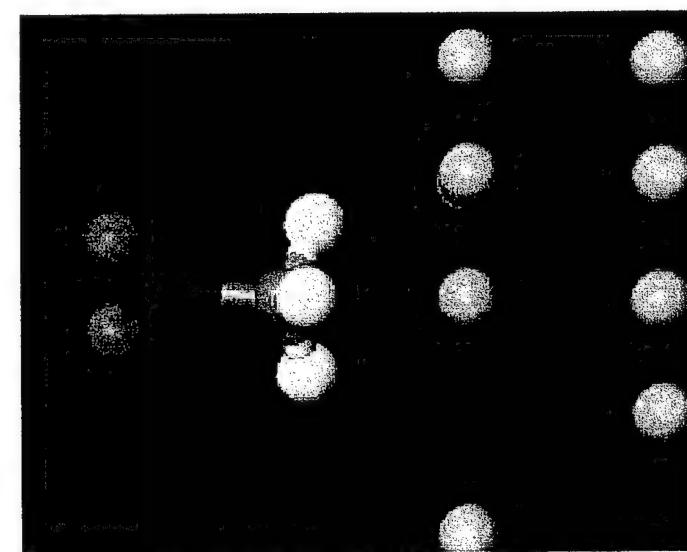
Optimized configuration
top view



* Dissociation of both O atoms, oxidation of Al surface atoms.



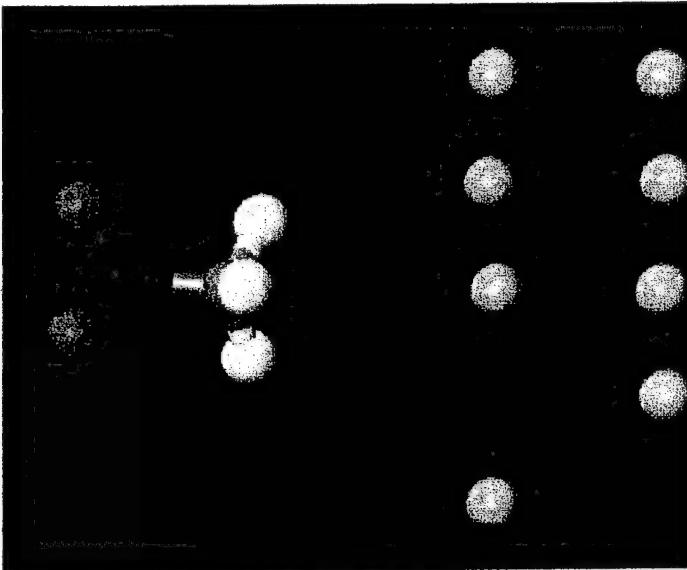
*There are some initial configurations for
which nitromethane does not chemisorb*



Initial configuration

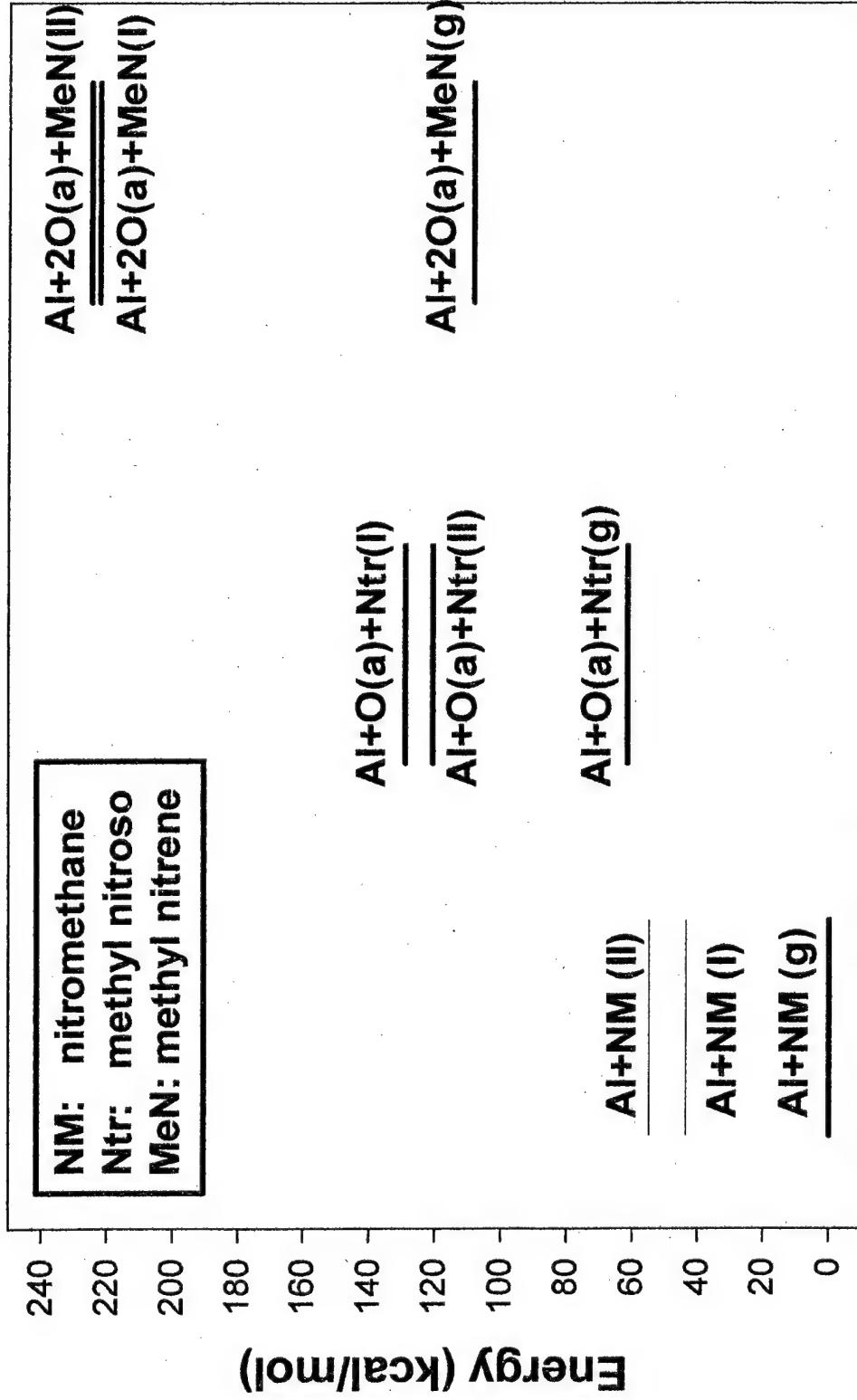


Final configuration





Adsorption Energies of Nitromethane



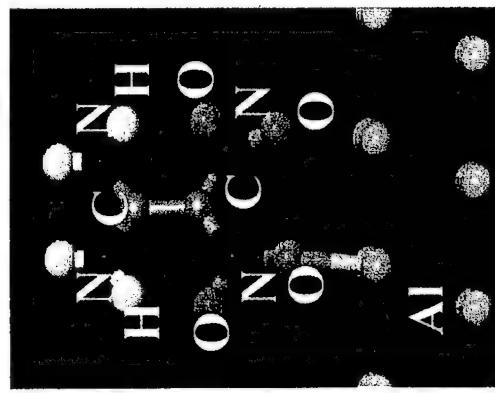


Chemisorption of FOX-7 on Al(111)

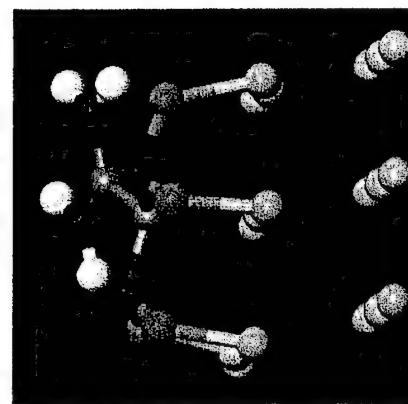
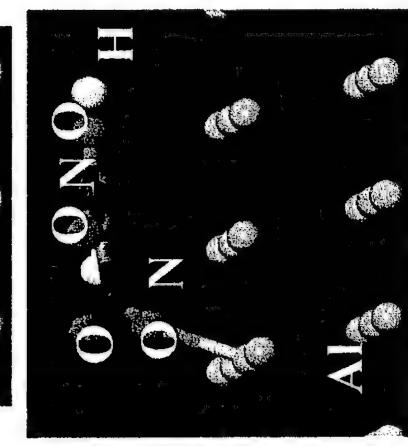
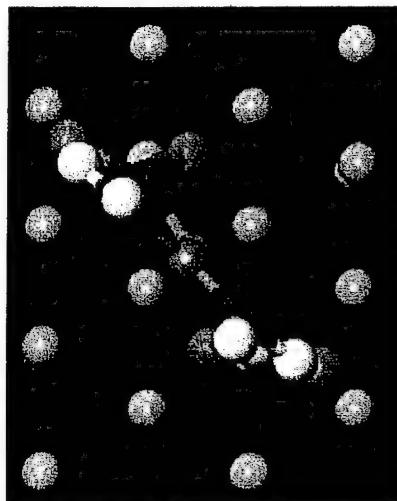
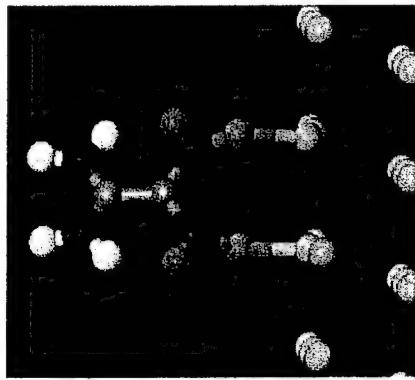
$(NH_2)_2C=CN(O_2)_2$



Initial configuration



Optimized configuration
top view
side view



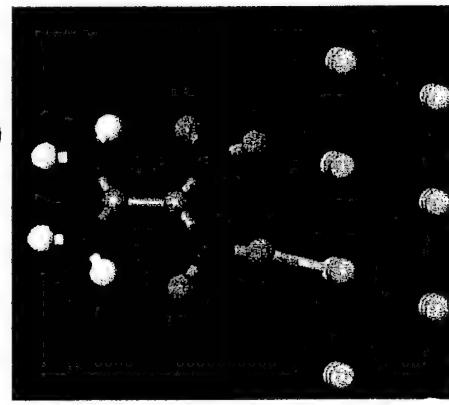
Formation of strong Al-O bonds; deformations of FOX-7



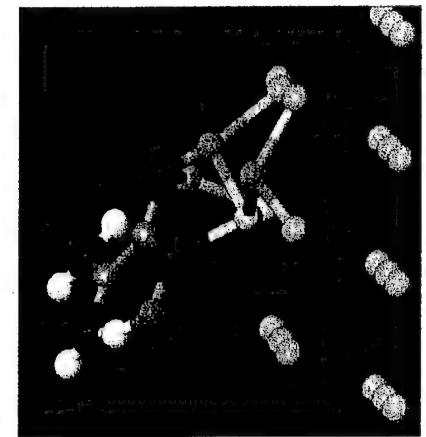
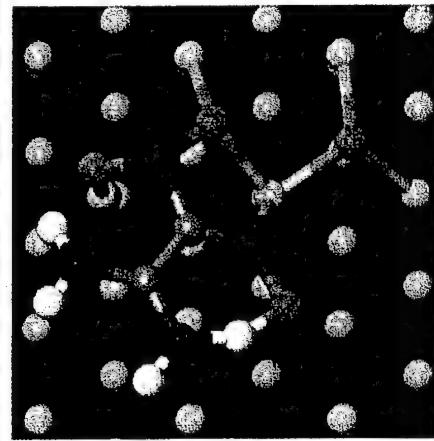
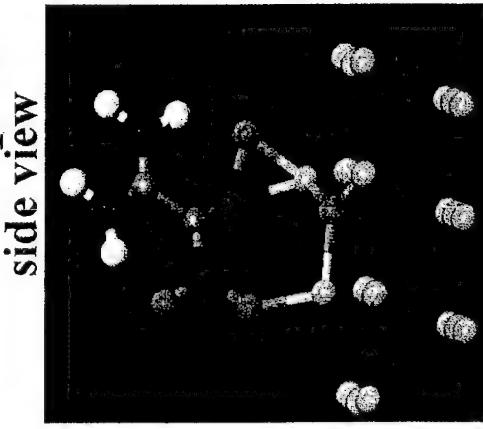
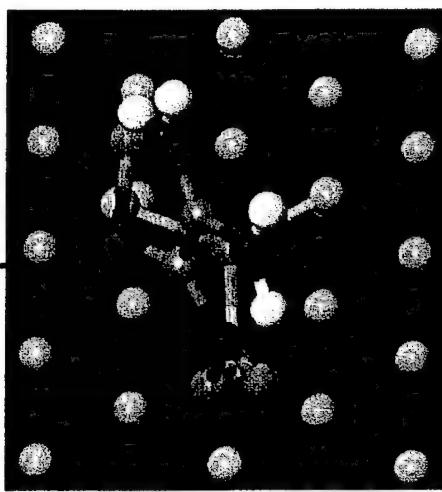
Dissociative Chemisorption of FOX-7



Initial configuration



Optimized configuration
top view



* Dissociation of one O atom, oxidation of Al surface atoms.

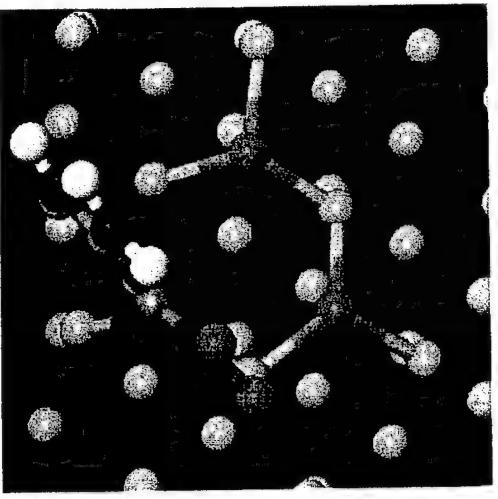
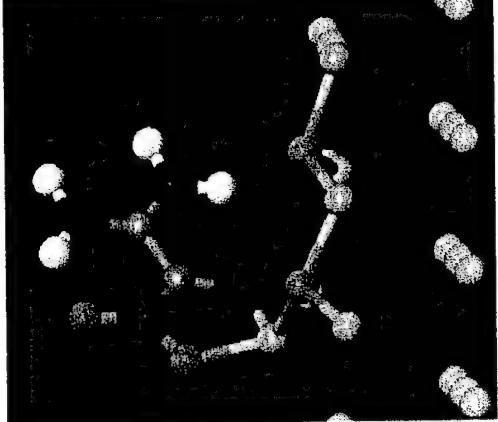
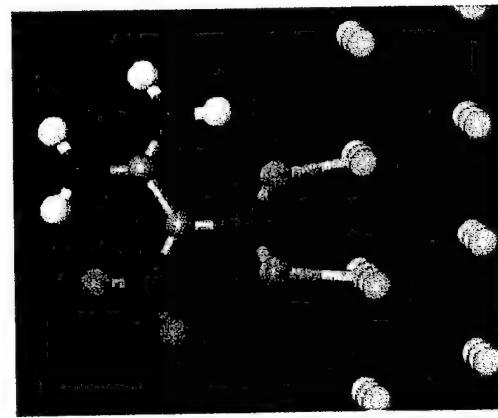


Dissociative Chemisorption of FOX-7

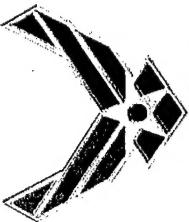
Initial configuration

Optimized configuration
side view

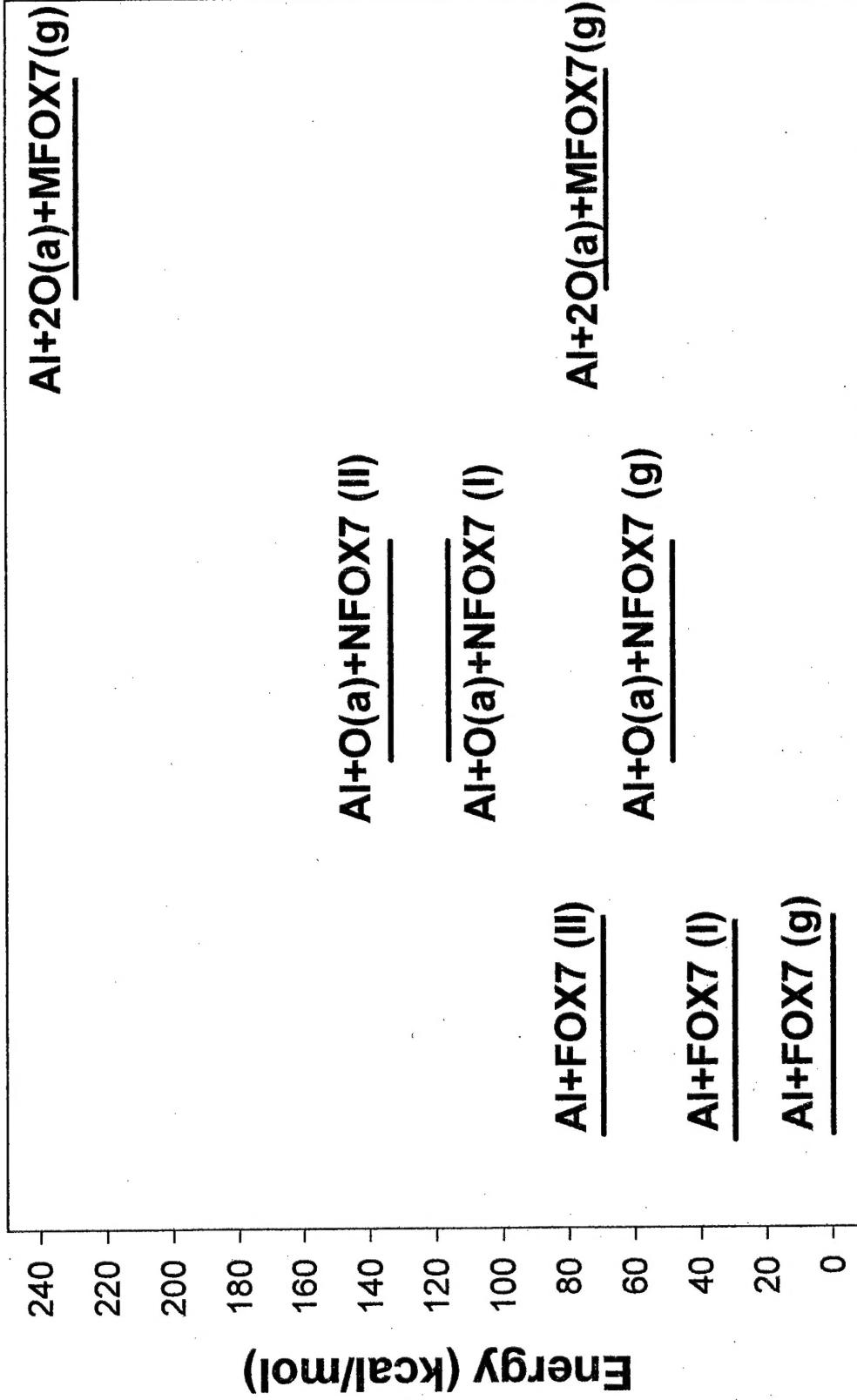
Optimized configuration
top view



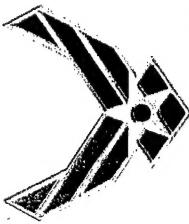
* Dissociation of both O atoms, oxidation of Al surface atoms.



Adsorption Energies of FOX-7



Computational requirements: 220,000 hours on ERDC Cray T3E, ARL SGI 3800



Conclusions

Both non-dissociative and dissociative interactions are found

- (1) non-dissociative formation of N-O-Al bonds
- (2) complete dissociation of one or two O atoms with subsequent formation of Al₃O "cap" sites.

Non-dissociative adsorption energies are 30-70 kcal/mol

Adsorption energies for single O-atom dissociation are 110-130 kcal/mol

Adsorption energies for double O-atom dissociation are 220-230 kcal/mol

Adsorption energies of the nitroso and nitrene fragments are 60-80 kcal/mol and 110-160 kcal/mol, respectively

Neither NM or FOX-7 completely passivate the aluminum surface against oxidation

Dissociative adsorption is competitive with O₂ adsorption (105 kcal/mol)

Chemisorption of nitroso and nitrene fragments may sterically and/or energetically inhibit growth of aluminum oxide overcoat

Formation of Al-O bonds appears to be general process in nitro compounds



Summary & Future Directions



Summary

Interactions and adsorption energies of nitromethane and FOX-7 with the aluminum (111) surface have been calculated.

Multiple starting configurations have been examined (vertical & horizontal wrt metal surface; interactions with fcc, on-top, and hcp surface sites)

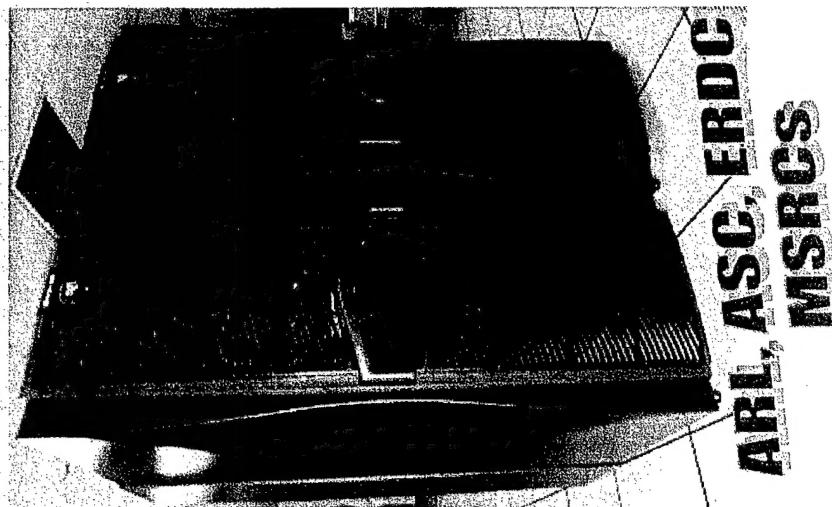
Future Directions

Interactions of NM and FOX-7 on aluminum oxide surface

Interactions of ammonium nitrate (AN) on Al (111)

DOD HPCMP

Challenge Project Award Financial Support



DOE

DURINT-ARO

AFRL

AFOSR

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS